The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3945 號五十四百九千三第 八十三月五唐 年午庚治同 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 28TH JUNE, 1870. 二十八日 八十三月大英 港香 [PRICE $2] PER MONTH.

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ALCOCK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations, for the use of students. By Sir Rutherford Alcock. 8vo. pp. viii. and 40, sewed. Paris and London, 1861. 4s.

ANDREWS.—A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, to which is appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary, and a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events. By Lorrin Andrews. 8vo. pp. 579, cloth £1 11s. 6d.

BELLOWS.—English Outline Vocabulary for the use of Students of the Chinese, Japanese, and other Languages. Arranged by John Bellows. With Notes on the writing of Chinese with Roman Letters. By Professor Summers, King's College, London. 1 vol. crown 8vo., pp. 6 and 328, cloth. 8s.

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CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character, with Translations and Philological remarks. By Rob. Morrison. 4to., pp. 32, board, *calf. London*, 1825. 18s.

CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XII. No. 2, pp. 129; XIII. 8, 11; XV. 1, 2, 3; XVI. 1, 4, 5, 7; XVII. 1, 2, 5, 9, 11.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese; an attempt to trace the connection of the Chinese with Western Nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, Language, and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M. Foolscap 8vo., cloth, pp. 79. 2s. 6d.

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EDKINS.—A Grammar of the Chinese colloquial language, commonly called the Mandarin dialect. By Joseph Edkins, B.A. London, Foreign Academy of the Ethnographical Society of France, & the London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. Royal 8vo., pp. viii. and 320, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. £1 11s. 6d.

EDKINS.—Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken language; with lists of common words and phrases, and appendix containing the laws of tones in the Peking dialect. By Joseph Edkins, London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. 8vo. pp. vi. and 104, sewed. Shanghai, 1861. 4s.

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MEDHURST.—Chinese Dialogues, Questions, and Familiar Sentences, literally translated into English, with a view to promote commercial intercourse and assist beginners in the language. By the late W. H. Medhurst, D.D. A new and enlarged edition. 8vo. pp. 228. 18s.

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June 28, VENUS, Amer. str., 667, Crowell, Shanghai 23rd June, General.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

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June 27, UNITED SERVICES, str., for London.

June 27, MINNIE, for Bangkok.

June 27, SCYTHIA, for Manila.

June 27, SALVADORE DE MANILA, for Manila.

June 28, ASOF, str., for East Coast.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 27TH.

Minnie, for Bangkok.
Batavia, for Saigon.
Elise, for Bangkok.
Scythia, for Manila
Yuen-tze-fei, str., for Shanghai.
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Salvadore de Manila, for Manila.
Sin Nanzing, str., for Canton.
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Per *Venus*, str., from Shanghai,—20 Chinese.

Per *United Service*, str., for London,—Mr. and Mrs. Smith and son.

Reports.

The North German bark *Matador* reports fine weather throughout, for the most part round moderate and light winds from S. and S.S.W.

The Ned. bark *Constance* reports Easterly wind with much rain during the first part, from Foochow hence, moderate S.W. winds and fine weather, with strong Easterly current.

The American steamship *Venus* left Shanghai on the June 23rd at 5 A.M. On the 25th, saw a British Man-of-war at Anchor under Maisan. On the 28th at 2 A.M., arrived at Hongkong. First part of the passage strong southerly gale and heavy head sea, latter part moderate S.W. monsoon and fine weather.

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1f 683 Hongkong, 7th April, 1870.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Undersigned is this day REMOVED to No. 39, *Queen's Road*, opposite Messrs. G. FALCONER & Co.'s premises.

T. B. HOOPER,
Surveyor to French Lloyds, &c., &c.

1f 803 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TWO Double Barrel STEAM WINCHES, with 2 Cylinders, each 7 inches diameter and 12 inches stroke, equal to 12 horse power, in good working order.

One pair of ENGINES, 14 inches diameter of Cylinder and 16 inches stroke.

Also,

One new ENGINE, 6 inches Cylinder and 6 inches stroke, with new boiler for same, suitable for a Steam launch of 30 to 35 feet long.

For Particulars, apply to

D. ILLINGWORTH,
West Point Foundry.

1f 1007 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1870.

HONGKONG DISTILLERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Works of the above Company are now completed, and the Distillation of Spirits from Molasses is fairly going on. The Spirit has been pronounced by able judges to be of a superior quality, and duly requires age to bring it up fine Old Jamaica Rum. Intending Purchasers can see Samples, and get any information required, at the Office of the Undersigned, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

ZEPH. BARTON,
General Manager.

Office, *East Point*,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1870. 1f 1037

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above Company are now prepared to grant Policies, covering Marine Risks, at the current rates.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

1f 746 Hongkong, 21st April, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

1f 777 Hongkong, 29th April, 1870.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

1f 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

1f 718 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $30,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

1f Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

1f Hongkong, 8th October, 1863

Intimations.

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,500,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors,—

W. H. FORBES, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.), Chairman.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BURDY, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. DELBANCO, Esq., (Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris).
AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers,—

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors,—

E. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office,—
HONGKONG.

Secretaries,—
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on Buildings and merchandise stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Secretaries.

1f 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1870.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANYS' ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

Directors:—

The Honble. H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., (Chairman).
J. B. TAYLOR, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MACG. HEATON, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
EDWD. ARTHUR, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary,—
N. J. EDE, Esq.

Bankers,—
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Agents.—

Swatow,	Messrs. BRADLEY & Co.	
Amoy,	" ELLIS & Co.	
Foochow,	" OLIPHANT & Co.	
Ningpo,	" DAVIDSON & Co.	
Shanghai,	" GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	
Kiukiang,	" R. FRANCIS & Co.	
Hankow,	" GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	
Chefoo,	" FERGUSSON & Co.	
Nagasaki,	" ALT & Co.	
Yokohama,	" SMITH, ARCHER & Co.	
Kobe,	" BROWNE & Co.	
Saigon,	" HANCHILD & SORENSEN.	
Singapore,	" GRIFFITHS, WOOD & Co.	
Penang,	" A. A. ANTHONY & Co.	
Teentsin,	JOHN HANNA, Esq.	

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

48, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1870. 1f 612

NOTICE.

ANY person having *bona fide* claims against the late firm of Turner & Co., since 30th March last, are requested to present them to the undersigned for settlement before the 30th instant, as otherwise they cannot be recognized.

H. C. V. DE FIGUEIREDO,
For GUEDES & Co., in liquidation.

1341 1155 Hongkong, 15th June, 1870.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of 12 % (*Twelve per cent.*) has been declared on the net premia contributed to the above Association for the year ending 30th September, 1869.

POLICY HOLDERS will please send in particulars of their contributions to that date, to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

1f 519 Hongkong, 26th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of GUEDES & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all outstanding accounts from 30th March last to date, will be liquidated by Mr. H. C. V. DE FIGUEIREDO.

J. M. GUEDES, Jr.
H. C. V. DE FIGUEIREDO.

1m 1043 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1870.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, which is in the handwriting of and signed by Mr. J. M. Guedes, Jr., the undersigned begs to give notice that the firm of GUEDES & Co. having been dissolved, he will in future carry on the business of Auctioneer and Commission Agent under the style of FIGUEIREDO & CO., in the same premises.

The affairs of the late firm of GUEDES & Co. from the 30th March last to the 3rd instant will be wound up by the Undersigned, who alone has authority to receive monies due to the firm, and to grant discharges for the same.

H. C. V. DE FIGUEIREDO.

1m 1053 Hongkong, 6th June, 1870.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of White MANILA PONIES, very handsome and good match, with carriage and harness, complete. Apply at

W. A. WETTON'S HORSE BAZAAR.

1013 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1870.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with Clause No. 124 of the Articles of Association of the Company, Interest on the paid-up Capital for the four months ending on the 30th June, will be paid at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BAN

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 2915 號五千四百九十三第 | 十三月五唐 年午庚治同 | HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 28TH JUNE, 1870. 二月初 八十一月六英 港香 | PRICE $30 PER MONTH.

Business Announcements.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS and of BOOKS kept in numbers by Messrs. TRÜBNER & CO., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Orders will be received by W. H. BELL, *Daily Press Office*, AND Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., *Queen's Road*, Hongkong.

ALCOCK.—A Practical Grammar of the Japanese Language. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., late British Minister at Jeddo. 8vo. pp. 61. 1863.

ALCOCK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French. 8vo. pp. 127. 1863.

ANDREWS.—A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, to which is appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary and a concise and practical Grammar of the Hawaiian language. 8vo. pp. 591. 1865. £1 10s. 6d.

BALLOWS.—English Outline Vocabulary for the use of Schools in the Chinese Japanese and other Languages. Arranged by Jas. Ballows. 8vo. 8 pp. 1867.

BEAL.—The travels of the Buddhist Pilgrim, Fa-Hian. Translated from the Chinese. With an Introduction containing a Sketch of the Life of Sakya Buddha. 8vo. pp. 1869. 18s.

CALLERY.—Dictionnaire Portatif de la Langue Chinoise. Par L. A. Callery. 12mo. pp. 1841. 6s.

CURTIS.—Phrases for Japan in Spanish. Compiled by W. H. Curtis, Spanish Consular Interpreter to Japan. 8vo. pp. 1868. 2s.

DE CHINESE MISCELLANY. Designed to illustrate the customs, religions, literature, arts, manufactures, trade, commerce, history, and natural productions. Nos. 1 to 4. 8vo. pp. 1 to 144, each 1s. 6d.

Part 1, 5 copies, each 7s. 6d.
" 2, 4 " " 7s. 6d.
" 3, 4 " " 7s. 6d.
" 4, 4 " " 7s. 6d.

FRANCHI.—Two-Tom-Sy-Yin Pei-Kwan. Being a practical lesson to enable the intending student of Chinese, by the Rev. R. S. Morrison and Antonio Montucci, LL.D. Together with Morrison's Hints for a new edition, with the text to the popular Chinese Reader Sam-Tzu-King. 1864. London. 1[L. 8s.

WADE.—Hsin Chin-Lu. In three volumes. Volume I.—1. Chinese Text of the Category of Tien, Heaven. Pre. Hsien, xxiv. pp. 352. 2—Chinese Text of the Shuo Yu Kung Hsun, or, Amplifications of Conversational Lessons. Chapter I. pp. 11. 3. The Pekinese Syllabary, or Alphabet of Chinese Characters, representing the dialect of Peking, arranged after a new orthography, in syllabic class, according to the four tones, designed to accompany the Hsin Chin-Lu, or book of Conversations. pp. 57. Volume II.—The Hsin-Chin-Lu, or book of conversations, being the third of a series of conversations to the study of Chinese. By Thomas Francis Wade, Chinese Secretary to H.B.M. Legation at Peking. 4. 4th Ed. Prepared for the press by Herbert A. Giles. Hongkong. 1867. 1[L. 12s.

WADE.—Yu Yen Tzu-Erh Chi. A progressive course designed to assist the Student of Colloquial Chinese, as spoken in the Capital and the Mandarin Dialect. In Eighteen Parts with Key, Syllabary and Writing Exercises. By Thomas Francis Wade, C.B., Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Peking. 4. 2nd Ed. Text. Parts 1 to 4. Peking. 1867. pp. 1 to 256. Key. pp. 171 and 140. sewed. London. 1867. 1[L. 4

Docks.

FORT AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for

REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS,
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
Has 236 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.
And in Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundrice, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept on stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN for STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

POOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 49 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides, will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WITHOWNER'S 12 INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, *&c., &c., &c.*

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, *&c., &c.* A large Stock of Wood, Metal, *&c., &c.*, always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Weesung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN C. SKEY,
Superintendent.

The list of Charges for lighting or rescuing vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. DE SILVES & Co., Hongkong.
" RUSS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, 1,500,000 TAELS SHANGHAI SYCEE
IN 3,000 SHARES OF 500 TAELS EACH.
Paid up Capital. Tls. 300,000, or Tls. 100 PER SHARE.

Court of Directors:—
F. A. GROOM, Esq., of Messrs. Glover, Dow & Co.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq., of Messrs Little & Co.
T. FRONEF, Esq., of Messrs Wm. Pustau & Co.
J. B. ROBERTSON, Esq., of Messrs Bull, Purdon & Co.
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, Esq., of Messrs Trautmann & Co.

Head Office, Shanghai.
Secretaries, pro tem., TRAUTMANN & CO.

Counsel to the Company.
N. J. HANNEN, Esq., *Barrister at Law.*

London:
COMMITTEE OF THREE DIRECTORS.
Agents. Messrs. HONG. BESSON & Co.

Agents:—
In Hongkong.... Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.
" Hankow..... " J. MADE, Esq.
" Foochow..... Messrs JOHN FOSTER & Co.
" Yokohama .... " ASPINALL, CORKES & Co.
" Singapore..... " HARRISON, SMITH & Co.

THE Company will commence business in January next, or as soon after as the Directors shall have been enabled to allot the Shares.

The Company will be a permanent one.

The Net Profits will be divided every year as follows: 30 per cent will be returned as Bonus to all Contributors of business, *rateably* in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital will be paid to the *Shareholders*, and the Balance of the Net Profits carried to the Reserve Fund.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 200,000, the Net Profits will be divided as follows: 50 per cent. to all Contributors of Business; 20 per cent. to the Reserve Fund; and 50 per cent. to the Shareholders.

When the Reserve Fund shall have reached Tls. 500,000, the Net Profits will then be divided as follows: 30 per cent to all Contributors of Business, and 70 per cent to the Shareholders.

The Funds will be in the hands of the Directors both at Shanghai and London, and also at such places where the business proves large enough to warrant a Committee of Directors.

Messrs TRAUTMANN & Co. will officiate as Secretaries till 31st December, 1870, by which time the necessary arrangements will be completed for securing the services of a qualified Secretary from England.

TRAUTMANN & Co.,
Secretaries, pro tem.
2254 Shanghai, 23rd November, 1869.

QUICK TIME AND CHEAP FARES!

CHINA AND JAPAN
TO
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL!

THE GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE
VIA
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Is now in complete working order from SAN FRANCISCO
TO THE
"ATLANTIC SEA BOARD."

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY!

Making prompt connections with the several Railway Lines in the Eastern States for all the Cities of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS, and connecting at
NEW YORK
With the several Steamer Lines to
ENGLAND, FRANCE,
AND ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

THROUGH TIME GOING EAST. From San Francisco to Omaha, 4 days and 7 hours; to Chicago, 5 days and 7 hours; to NEW YORK, Seven Days!

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING COACHES,
SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD!
Are Run Daily, from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and intermediate points. These DRAWING ROOM CARS by day, and SLEEPING CARS by night, are unrivalled for comfort and convenience to the passenger without route—combining the elegance of a private parlor and all accommodations pertaining to a well furnished chamber, with Comfortable Couches, Clean Bedding, &c. A competent Porter accompanies each Car to attend to the wants of our patrons.

CHILDREN under Twelve (12) years of age, Half Fare; under Five (5) years of age, FREE. 100 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE (per adult passenger) FREE. 50 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE (per child between 5 and 12 years of age) FREE. EXTRA BAGGAGE (over 100 pounds) between Sacramento and Omaha (Currency) $15 per 100 pounds.

THROUGH TICKET OFFICE:
415, CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THROUGH FREIGHTS from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and other Eastern Cities, contracted through at low rates.
MARK GOODS "CARE C. P. R. R."

A. N. TOWNE,
General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger Agent. [1914

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennant, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Crome & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 119 Hongkong, January, 1867.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—
Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" REDOE & Co., Foochow.
" LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
" KELLY & Co., do.
" WACHTELS, GROOS & Co., Japan.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

The delivery of the Daily Press from this office commenced on Monday morning at 10.30, and the last messengers left the office at 10.40.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 28TH, 1870.

A VERY important point in connection with the progress of foreign relations with China, is habitually overlooked by those who undertake to advocate a stand still policy. It seems to be altogether forgotten that whatever course the Chinese may ultimately adopt with regard to foreign relations it is altogether beyond their power to stay the march of events outside the Empire, but in connection with it. "Leave China alone," said Mr. HART in reply to the elaborate arguments of the Hon. Mr. Ross BROWNE, and here it seems to be thought the question is finally settled. It is wonderful how this enunciation of policy pervades all the essays which are now written upon this side of the question. No matter how such papers begin, the same idea runs through the whole of them like the theme in an elaborate piece of music. It may be varied in innumerable ways; it may be mixed up with an infinite variety of other ideas; the key and the time may be changed; but still the same air pervades the whole composition. It is wonderful in how many different forms the principle has of late been enunciated that before we can expect any real progress in China, there must be a great change accomplished by her from within. When this happy change has once been brought about, we are led to infer that there will scarcely be a limit to the progress that may be looked for; and we are further cautioned to bear in mind that the numerous shortcomings at present complained of are all attributable to the fact that China has not yet accomplished this internal reform. But for this accident, the Duke of EDINBURGH would have been received at Pekin, the transit dues clauses would have been enforced, residence in the interior would have long ago been granted, railways and telegraphs introduced, Missionaries respected, and the Christian religion allowed that freedom which is guaranteed to it in the treaties. All these things we are led to believe will be brought about when this change has taken place; or, in the words of the notice from the *Cycle*, which has suggested these remarks, "We must wait for some development of some kind or other, before we can hope to introduce Christianity on a large scale."

Nothing, however, is ever said as to how and when this anticipated change is to take place; and, if we look round and judge by events, there certainly seems but little reason to anticipate such a change as is requisite for an indefinite number of years. It would be a matter of sincere congratulation to all interested in this subject, if those who advocate the advisability of thus waiting for a change, could point out definitely what reasons there are to anticipate it from within, and when it is likely to accomplished. Thus stated, the whole question would be reduced to a very narrow compass, and both sides would be found to differ but very little. The secret of the apparent impatience on the part of the mercantile communities in China is to be found in the indefinitness which characterises the whole of the actions of the Chinese officials. The simplest request is not granted without some reservation, which takes away half of its benefit, and gives good ground to suspect that before very long it will be robbed of the whole of the good expected to be derived from it; and it is not very surprising that, when repeatedly put off with the statement that all definite requests for advance must be postponed till some extraordinary and unlooked for change has taken place in the internal administration of China, foreigners may become distrustful of such assurances, and demand that at least a little be done at once in the desired direction. A cardinal error is made in fostering a spirit of mutual opposition between the mercantile communities and the Chinese officials. Some good might result from such a course if it were really possible, as is advised, to leave China alone. But as foreign trade is now definitely established, it is clearly desirable that as good an understanding as possible should be established between foreign traders and the Chinese; and it would be far better for both sides to adopt the practical and conciliatory position of endeavouring to adjust such matters as cause a jar between the Chinese and the foreign systems, in place of leaving matters as they are, and allowing each side to become more and more ignorant of the true wants of the other, and as a consequence more and more prejudiced and unreasonable. Experience amply demonstrates that there is nothing radically incompatible between the progress of foreign trade and civilization, and the system of government and trade existing in China. If one lesson is more definitely taught than another by the whole history of our intercourse with China to the present time, it is that a little temperance and care on both sides is sufficient to adjust many difficulties, which at first appeared insurmountable. The success, for example, which has attended the establishment of the Maritime Customs, is a sufficient indication that the Transit Dues difficulty could be similarly adjusted; while the benefits which have accrued no less to China than to foreign nations by the introduction of steam navigation on the Yangtzee, are a sufficient indication that the like results would attend the extension of that system in other directions, and also the introduction, if not of railways, at least of some improved means of land communication. The same fears which are now felt by the Chinese with respect to an extension of foreign intercourse, were entertained with regard to its inauguration; and events have proved them to be without foundation.

While, however, the Chinese are holding back content with a negative position, affairs are not standing still. The intercommunication with the outside world is rapidly increasing; the Suez Canal is bringing a dozen steamers for one that previously visited these parts; the Pacific Mail Company's steamers, which are shortly to run fortnightly are largely increasing the intercourse between China and America; and, finally, the electric telegraph, which will before long be laid down, will place this distant empire within two or three days communication with the West. Under such circumstances, the necessity for China to enter into more friendly relations with foreign nations must be greatly on the increase; and it will be a suicidal policy on her part to ignore events which are destined to change the whole nature of the intercourse between the East and West. It is time that she made a definite effort to meet half way; the changes that are coming, and it is certain that if she prove honestly desirous to do what is in her power, she will obtain the moral support of all Western nations; and, like her neighbour Japan, be able to enter upon the march of progress without uptorn, or indeed materially disturbing, with the internal administration of the country.

The home papers state that the appeal of Captain Eyre, of the *Bombay*, to the Board of Trade for a reversal of the sentence passed by the Yokohama Court of Inquiry, has been unsuccessful.

The Shanghai *Courier* states that the latest news from Nankin throws a new light on the recent disturbances there. There seems good reason to believe that the printed notices that were circulated about the town, alarming the people about kidnappers, emanated from a secret society, which is reputed to be very powerful and to have an extensive organisation all over the country. Their object is insurrectionary, and they are only waiting for a favourable opportunity to raise a general rising against the authorities. The feeling against the foreigners seems to have been directed by the anti-foreign party in Nankin, and not by the secret society, who do not appear to be hostile to foreigners.

Harper's Bazar of April 9th states that Mr. Overbeck, "Austrian Consul-General to China," is likely to go to America in two years as American Minister. This will certainly be a very rapid promotion. The *Bazar* adds "he is a man of wealth, and his Chinese establishment is on a great scale of elegance."

The Band of the 75th Sterlingshire Regiment will perform in the Public Gardens, to-day commencing at 5.30 p.m. The following is the programme:—
1. Overture,...*H. Conte De Essex*,...Mercadante.
2. Quadrille,...*Americus*,.....Jullien.
3. Selection, *Martha*,.....Flotow.
4. Waltz,.....*Princess Alexandra*...Coote.
5. Fantasia, { *Here, There, and Everywhere*... } Jones.
6. Galop,.....*Midnight*,.....Harris.
7. God save the Queen.....Bull.

MILE SWIMMING RACE.

The Mile Handicap Swimming race, which was announced to take place at 5.30 p.m. yesterday, was started at about 6.30, only three out of the five gentlemen who entered coming to the start. Mr. J. K. Davis won off first with a start of 5 min., of which he made good use to obtain a long lead, and when Mr. R. Meuser, with a start of 14 min., entered the element, Mr. Davis was an apparently hopeless distance in front of him. Mr. H. Granger went at scratch time, and his powerful side swimming off seemed to decrease every moment for some time the distance between him and Mr. Meuser. The two, however, swam very wide, Mr. Meuser choosing a somewhat circuitous course closer inshore than Mr. Granger, a course indeed which he can scarcely have deliberately chosen, as it partly deprived him of the benefit of a fine ebb tide. He, too, swam with great force, and though as above stated, Mr. Granger appeared to draw on him for the first half-mile or so, after that distance the interval between them probably did not alter much—certainly not to such a degree as to give Mr. Granger any reasonable hope of overtaking his antagonist before the finish. Meanwhile, Mr. Davis was swimming on quietly on a very good course towards the goal. He had a fair lead of nearly 100 yards of Mr. Meuser and was within a few hundred of the bath-house, when the distance began to tell upon him. His locomotion was here very feeble, while Mr. Meuser was ploughing through the water with very well sustained power, not a very long distance in his rear. Shortly after this, Mr. Granger saw his chances of overtaking Mr. Meuser were too small to be worth consideration, and he judiciously retired from the struggle. Mr. Davis swam on very pluckily for some minutes longer, though it was evident he could not continue to do so much longer. And now within a few yards of the bath Mr. Meuser came on with a fine rush, and just before he passed Mr. Davis, the latter yielded. Mr. Meuser passed on, still swimming very powerfully, thus winning in capital form, having done his mile in 27½ min. The swimming was done on a very strong ebb, which was of course greatly in favour of the swimmers.

A better race would probably have resulted if Mr. Granger had given Mr. Meuser less start. It is quite certain that he cannot give him 14 min. in a mile. Mr. Davis really showed immense pluck in struggling on to the utmost of his power. He appeared much exhausted when taken into the boat, whereas Messrs. Meuser and Granger did not seem in the least discomfited by their half hour's spin.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE C. MAY AND J. RUSSELL, Esqs.
June 27th.

EXCUSES FROM THE FLOWERY LAND.

Ten Chinese brought up by P.C. No. 44, No. 63, and No. 71, and charged with gambling at Possession Point, about 8 p.m. of the 26th inst., made the following excuses, when called upon for their defence; the police contrived to succeed, and according to their evidence surprised the offenders red-handed. First defendant states: I am living in a family house, and am without employment. Second: I was walking with the first defendant, and met the fifth who was in custody. We asked him what was the matter that he was in custody; am without employment. Third: I am a barber near the Taipingshan Station; last night I was cooling myself on the recreation ground. The police were hunting gamblers, and a Chinese Lukong came and took me. First, second, and third prisoners fined $3, in default 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour. Fourth: I am a bricklayer living in a matshed near the Wo Hang buildings, and had a friend who was selling lobsters, and I went to ask him how his trade prospered, a constable came and took me. Fifth: I am a servant unemployed, living in Cheung Hing. I was cooling myself. Sixth: I and the eighth prisoner went to St. Stephen's Chapel, and after leaving, we went together to the recreation ground. I am a cook, unemployed at present. Seven: I am a servant unemployed. I had a sore head and boils on my body, I was formerly employed on board ship. Eight: I went with the sixth to St. Stephen's Chapel, when the sermon was over, we went out to Possession Point, and had a drink of sugar water, I am unemployed. Fifth prisoner two months as a rogue and a vagabond. Ninth: I am unemployed, I sell flowers, I went to the ground to cool myself, and buy some sago. Tenth: I am a cook out of employment, and live in Lascar Road; I had been to a house in Taipingshan hearing tales. Sentenced as a rogue and vagabond, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, having been recognized by Inspector Grey and by the Court interpreter, Ng Ashuy, as having been up once before for street gambling. N.B.—He Worship did not ask the sixth and eighth defendants, who alleged that they had been to St. Stephen's, from what text the preacher had drawn his discourse. Fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth, twenty-one days as a rogues and vagabonds.

OLD OFFENDER.

Yow Afook, of Sutton, a fishmonger, had been given into the custody of I.P.C. No. 165, by one of Mr. Caldwell's informers, he was branded on one ear. The Warden of Victoria Gaol identified defendant as having been three times convicted of larceny, his last conviction having been recorded in November, 1868, when he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and required to find security for twelve months. He had received a conditional pardon while there remained yet nine months unexpired. However being apprehended after having received the pardon, he had been committed to serve the remainder of the sentence, from which he was discharged on the 19th instant. Defendant stated that he had gone to Kowloong on being discharged from the gaol, and only came to Victoria in order to take a passage home. Convicted of being a rogue and vagabond, sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and ordered at expiration of this sentence to find security in two householders in $50 each, to be forthcoming within twelve months, in default case to be brought to the notice of H.E. the Lieut.-Governor with view to deportation.

POLICEMAN ON HIS OWN RECOGNIZANCE.

Sydney Bateman, of Anatrilla, an ex-policeman of the Hongkong Force, now No. 10, of the Naval Yard Police, was charged by Yip Ashing, a servant to the Dock Yard Police, with having assaulted him. He said that while talking with another servant in the Police Mess Room, the defendant had called him "a Hakka devil," and when he had continued to laugh, defendant who thought he was joking him, had given him a blow on the face. Defendant had been under a rule of bail to keep the peace, which expired on June 22nd, and admitted having given the boy a small slap on the face for having called him a devil, laughed at him, but denied calling complainant "Hakka kwei," stating that he did not understand Chinese. Defendant fined 50 cents, and ordered to enter his own recognizance to keep the peace himself in $25, for three months.

DON PIPI.

Inspector Borsipol summoned the house-holder of No. 97 B, Hollywood Road, licensed brothel No. 98, first and second floors, for that he had unlawfully made a bonfire in the street, to the danger of passengers and the neighboring buildings. The defendant having received a permit from the Registrar-General for a funeral ceremony, was ignorant that he was doing wrong, nor was he present when the Inspector found some one in the crowd engaged in re-lighting the bonfire, after that it had been extinguished by his order with water. Fined $2, in default, five days' imprisonment.

LARCENY.

Mr. William Henry Poate, book-keeper at the Victoria Dispensary, charged Chow Ayan, his brother's servant, as follows: Several robberies had been committed from the iron safe in the office; one, on the 22nd instant, of seven $5 notes, and on the 23rd of 20 chopped dollars, and as he had the key in his own room, he could not account for them. After consulting with his brother, he had marked four Mexican dollars and two half dollars, placing them in the safe on Friday afternoon, at 3 p.m. on Saturday the marked pieces were in the safe, at 11.30 p.m., the four marked dollars had been taken; on the next morning, after a consultation with his brother, he had arranged for a detection scheme, his brother then in a message had asked defendant to go to change for a $5 note; defendant returned bringing four dollars and two half dollars, neither of these being the marked ones; these dollars brought by him were light, and his brother directed defendant to change them; defendant took them away and returned. Defendant then handed to his brother the four dollars which he (witness) had marked and placed in the safe on Friday. These dollars, he had marked at the letter "O" in the word "Mexican" (the dollars produced in court). To his question from where he had procured these dollars, defendant had replied from the money-changer. Upon this reply, he had told defendant that they had been taken from the safe. Defendant was then taken to the station, and when there he had stated that the head servant up-stairs, named Kum-po, had changed them for light dollars; but this morning he had altered that statement, and said that Ah Yeen, the cook, had given them to him. When telling defendant on Sunday morning that the four dollars had been stolen from the safe, defendant was in the upper office, standing at the end of desk. Shortly after, while looking for a paper for which he had occasion, and which he had placed in the safe, he was missing from the place he was standing; he perceived on the desk the duplicate key of the safe, which had been lost some time before by Mr. Glover, when upset from a boat. About ten days before this, a room, which Mr. Glover had occupied, was thoroughly cleaned out ready for painting, and then the key might have been found. The light dollars first brought by defendant in exchange for the $5 note had not been found.

Defendant stated that when the $5 note was given to him by his master, he had repaired to a money-changer in the Queen's Road Central, from whom he had received the four light dollars; when he had returned by his master, he had taken them back to the money-changer, who had refused to exchange them. He had then gone to the head servant, Kum po, and from him he had received the two marked dollars, and he (defendant) had agreed to give him 30 cents to make up the value. He had given the foresaight dollars to the dispensary cooks, Ah-yeen to take care of for him, the dollars which he had given to Kum-po were other dollars, his own property. This money-changer having been called, said that his name was Lee Abyan, and deposed that on Sunday, at 8 a.m. he had opened his stall, and that at 7 a.m., being sick, he had gone upstairs to lie down, leaving a boy in charge of the stall, but to call him if any person required change, the boy having no funds left under his control. At 8 a.m. he came down, and learnt that no one had been to the stall.

Prisoner remanded for a week.

After the business of the day was over, his Worship, J. Russell, Esq., requested the reporters to step into the court room. Calling attention to a paragraph in the *Daily Press* upon a decision given by him on the 25th inst., he remarked that he had failed to perceive the relevancy of the remarks made upon his decision with the report of the case as contained in the same paper. He had exercised a Justice's discretion as given to him, and the power conferred upon Justices as laid down XCI. section of Ord. No. 7, 1865, "*larceny*," and in the feature he had read the boy in question he had told him that there was no measure of doubt, that he was found in the possession of the property in question, and that he could punish him for larceny, had he thought such would be the most beneficial course for him to pursue. He had thought otherwise, and given him the benefit of what the reporters had called the doubt. The section of the Ordinance is as follows:—"Where any person shall be summarily convicted before a police magistrate of any offence against this Ordinance, and it shall be a first conviction, the magistrate may, if he shall so think fit, discharge the offender from his conviction, upon his making such satisfaction to the party aggrieved for damages and costs, or either of them, as shall be ascertained by the said magistrate." His Worship concluded by saying that as the depositions taken, and indeed all other documents, had always been placed without reserve at the discretion of the reporters for the Press, it would be expected, that cases would be reported without any omissions being made, and in such a manner as would permit a fair and unbiassed opinion to be formed in the important question whether Justice was divided equally and dispensed fairly. His Worship's words were not taken down at the time, but this resumé gives the substance of what was conveyed.

HARBOUR-MASTER'S COURT.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., HARBOUR MASTER.

THE "FAIRLEADER."

Six men on the articles of this ship, named Ribbons, Tanner, Dock, Dawson, Smith and Wake, were charged by the captain with refusal of duty. They complained of bad provisions and bad treatment. They refused to return to duty, and were sent to gaol for fourteen days with hard labour, at order of captain. Provisions, &c., to be examined.

THE "JOHANNA MARIA."

This vessel came into harbour on the 13th instant, and four men have refused duty ever since. It appeared that their time of service had expired. The captain afterwards said they were not engaged for any specified time, but might be discharged or left when either party wished. The men said they had kept them on board because they had no money, but the magistrate was unable to see what right he had to their services. The captain next admitted that he had "knocked them off" for two or three days, and wanted them to work afterwards. A gentleman from the Danish Consulate said the men were entitled to their discharge as soon as they could find a boarding-house. Two of them said they had boarding-houses, and two had not. Consequently, they were sent round to the Consulate to be discharged.

DISTURBANCE AND ASSAULT.

The mate of the *Star of the North* charged four of the men, named Ellis, Stevens, Harvey and Jeffrey, with creating a disturbance under the following circumstances. The complainant heard a noise at about a quarter past one on Sunday, and saw some men running after the steward. They got him into the house, and when the mate tried to get in he was pushed back by Stevens, Jeffrey and Harvey, and told not to interfere. The captain called out, however, and ordered the mate to interfere, he therefore forced his way into the house, and was pulled out and struck by Stevens, and then by Jeffrey. When he succeeded in getting in he found Ellis beating the steward, whom he had got down in a corner. Then he was thrown down and struck, also bitten on the arm by Stevens. He and Jeffrey were the most riotous.

The steward said that as he was going forward, Ellis came off the forecastle and struck him. He also saw Stevens strike the mate, and the other catch hold of him and throw him among the spars.

Ellis admitted the assault on the cook, which he said was provoked by the latter's robbing him of his food.

Stevens said the mate struck at him, missed him, and hit another man. He struck him in return.

Jeffrey denied striking any one.

Harvey said he merely told the mate not to some interfering, adding as an inducement that no one would interfere with him if he left them alone.

They were sent to gaol with hard labour, Ellis for fourteen days, Stevens and Jeffrey for twenty-eight, and Harvey for twenty-one.

INQUEST.

Yesterday at 4.30 p.m. the Coroner held an inquest at the Government Civil Hospital, on the body of Godfrey Thomson, a seaman of the American ship *White Swallow*. The jury was composed of Messrs. H. Roper, J. Jack, and A. J. da Costa.

The master of the *White Swallow*, Mr. E. E. Knowles, identified the body. Deceased was either a Norwegian or a Swede, and was about 23 or 24 years of age. He was shipped in November last at New York as an able seaman. On Friday last, between 11 and 12 a.m., deceased was at work on a stage at the side of the ship, scraping the hull. The second mate was on the stage with him. Witness was below, and hearing a shout of "man overboard" went on deck, and had the boat immediately manned and lowered. Before they could get to him, *i.e.*, in less than a minute, he had disappeared, and witness never saw him rise again. Witness reported the occurrence at the Water Police Station. No part of the stage had given way. It was fully 3 feet wide. Deceased was out of the sun particularly, and was perfectly sober. He had always borne a good character on board.

The second mate, Robert Sands, gave the following account of the occurrence:—On Friday morning witness rigged a stage over the quarter of the ship and went on it to scrape. Deceased was there too, and was scraping away, half on his back, about a minute before he fell. They were talking together, and the stage was perfectly steady. Witness heard a splash in the water, and on looking below saw deceased in the water. He called out for the boat, and kept his eye on deceased who was trying to swim. He was not a swimmer, and before the boat could get clear of the ship he went down. The boat stayed looking for him some 15 or 20 minutes, but they saw no more of him. The position of deceased on the stage was not a dangerous one, and there was no "larking" going on. There was another man on the stage, and he jumped down after deceased, but could not get hold of him—he went down too quickly. There was no motion either of the ship or the stage, and witness could not account for the fall of the deceased. He did not appear sick, and washed in the sun. There was nothing slippery about the stage, which was new, as were also the ropes by which it was supported.

Charles Critchley, R.C. 59, said that at 8 a.m. yesterday, he was coming off duty to the station, and saw the body of deceased lying on the shore, Kowloong side, abreast of the station. It was about high water. Witness examined the body and reported to Sergeant Orley, who had it moved into the water. It was then towed across the harbour, and witness removed it to the Hospital.

Verdict: Accidental Death.

RETURN YOUR BOOKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A. B." very properly calls attention to the needless detention of Chit-books, of which very many people in Hongkong are guilty. May I suggest that other books besides Chit books are often very unnecessarily detained, the works from the Empire libraries being often kept long after the time they are required, and it being not unfrequently omitted to return them at all.

Your obedient servant,
C. D.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1870.

THE CHINESE CONSUL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—It appears to me that, during the long discussion of this subject that has taken place, a very plain and very important point has been overlooked. The avowed object, in behalf of the Chinese desire a Consul to be appointed, is simply to obtain returns of cargo; and it seems to be imagined that this can be done only by the establishment here of what would virtually be a branch of the Chinese Customs. Could not this end be met by the establishment of a returns office under the Government of the Colony? If such could be done, an additional advantage would be gained by the means being provided for obtaining statistics, now more and more required.—Yours faithfully,

T.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1870.

A VERY TEMPERATE VIEW OF THE MISSIONARY QUESTION.

(Cycle.)

Those who are disappointed by the slow progress of missionary enterprise in China would do well to remember that so far as we have gone in the history of the world, religious changes have never been brought about by arguments alone, but have depended upon a pre-existing disposition to receive those arguments. Christianity itself was a development for which time had long been preparing. Plato's philosophy by enlarging to vast dimensions the domain of the spiritual was, according to Clement of Alexandria, the schoolmaster to bring the Greeks to Christ. The Alexandrian school had long taught the doctrine of a trinity of divine persons, consisting of the Unity, the Logos and the vivifying Spirit. So if we were to trace the history of Jewish thought for the centuries immediately preceding our era, we should discover that at or about the time when Christianity was first preached the construction of such a system was not only natural but inevitable. Turning to later times, the reaction against Catholicism which all over Europe followed the revival of learning in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries was the immediate effect of that revival, and owed comparatively little to the labours of preachers. In France, within the next few years, a rational form of Catholicism will expel the last remnants of ultramontanism, not so much because the rational side possesses eager and eloquent advocates, as because the progress and condition of thought is indicated by the existence of such advocates. The change will be more creditable to France than the introduction of Protestantism was to England. There the immediate causes were the fanciful needs of a licentious ruler, although the necessary history of the race would in time have brought about what Henry the Eighth's lusts precipitated. We must wait for some development of one kind or the other in China before we can hope to introduce Christianity on a large scale. The great difficulties are the absolute indifference of all religions alike that marks the people, and the fact that thought does not run through the nation, affecting every fibre of the body politic, as it does among less apathetic peoples. We can therefore hold out no hope of a general and simultaneous reaction against an idolatrous system which exercises no tyranny, and for which the nation has never felt any enthusiasm.

TIT FOR TAT.—A student of medicine, having courted a girl a year and got dismissed, has turned round and sued the father for "visits" he paid her.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Tuscanore*, Captain Eastley, from Bombay 8th, Galle 13th, Penang 19th, and Singapore 21st inst., with the London mails of 13-20th May, arrived here at 7.30 a.m. to-day. She brings the following telegrams:—

LONDON, 2nd June.

Consul Cameron has died at Geneva.

Special precautions have been taken for the protection of the Woolwich powder magazine against Fenian attempts. Police boats are cruising in the Thames.

Fresh Republican bands have appeared in Italy.

LONDON, 2nd June, (Afternoon.)

The Liverpool cotton market closed steady.

Reserve of notes in the Bank of England £11,500,000.

Total Bullion £24,000,000.

LONDON, 3rd June. (Morning.)

Total Week's Sales of cotton 51,000 bales
Imports 58,000 "
Fair Westerns 8¾d.

LONDON, 3rd June (Afternoon.)

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

The Coffee Market closed quiet but steady.

Coffee Plantation Ceylon middling 67s. 6d.

Native good ordinary 50s.

71bs. Shirtings 9s. 4½d.

40s Mule Twist is 4½d.

The homeward-bound Calcutta mail arrived at Suez on the 1st.

LONDON, 4th June (Afternoon.)

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.

Consols for account 92¾.

Oriental Bank Shares £42 10.

Chartered Mercantile £80 10.

4 per cent Rupee Paper 92¾.
5 do do 102¾.
5½ do do 102¾.

LONDON, 6th June.

The reported release of the English captives is untrue. Mr. Rowell alone was to return to Gibraltar for a ransom, amounting to $6,000 sterling.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 6th June.

A great fire occurred yesterday in Pera. The British Embassy, the American and Portuguese Consulates, with thousands of houses and shops are completely destroyed. Several persons killed and wounded. The loss is incalculable.

LONDON, 6th June.

The *Great Eastern* has arrived.

LONDON, 8th June.

An order of the Privy Council has been published, which throws open to competitive examination the entire Civil Service of the country with the exception of the Foreign office.

Latest Cable Telegrams state that an earthquake has occurred in Oaxaca in Mexico, by which 100 persons have been killed.

The Steamer *Dacia* which a thousand miles of the West Indian Telegraph Cable on board has been totally lost near Bermuda.

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The wreck if reported of the West Indian and Panama Telegraph steamer *Dacia* off Bermuda. The Commander, Sir Charles Bright, 69 of the crew, and a thousand miles of the Telegraph Cable are lost.

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The loss caused by the fire is estimated at £5,000,000 sterling; 250 bodies have already been found.

LONDON, 7th June, (Afternoon.)

The Liverpool Cotton market closed owing to holidays.

The Manchester market closed quiet but steady.

7lb. Shirtings 9s. 1½d.

40s Mule Twist is 4½d.

The Coffee market closed steady.

Coffee Plantation Ceylon middling 67s 6d.

Coffee Native good ordinary 50s.

Cocoanut Oil Ceylon £39 10.

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At a meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the Chairman stated that the Suez Canal was not yet in a fit state to enable the Company to use it for the French mail steamers passed through the Canal, but they lose time compared with the overland route. He trusted the Canal would be speedily improved. He was unable to say anything at present respecting the Brindisi route.

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HIGH ART IN LYING.—A gentleman of trans-Atlantic "rising" had mentioned the proceedings of his ancestors, who had been hunting fifty snakes up a tree at one time. An Englishman, however, ventured to evince a decided incredulity. "Wal, stranger," said the Yankee, "there wer forty."—"Forty! but that is as much as ever was found in one nest."—"Wal, stranger," was the rejoinder, "you seem tarnation hard to please. We'll say twenty, there! and I'm damed if I don't fight afore I take off another snake."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, JUNE 27TH, EVENING.

The drug market has been kept quiet throughout the day. The following are the ruling prices: —New Patna, $510 to $512½, little doing; New Benares, $475, little doing; Malwa, $645, little doing; Patna, 6th sales, on three weeks' time, $508; Patna, 7th sales, on three weeks' time, $510.

In Raw Cotton, the following sales have been reported:—80 bales Bombay at $22 per picul, for shipment to Calcutta; 3,275, and 100 bales do. at $19 60; total 277 bales.

Sales in Yarn have amounted to 75 bales 16/24 at $135, 50 bales "Hand" shop flowers 16/24s at $140, and 40 bales Singapore at $115; total 1,000 bales; Bombay, to 1,000 piece 7 lbs Grey Shirtings, "to arrive," at $2.47; 999 pieces 8 lbs. T-Cloths, XX mark, at $2 90, and 500 pieces English Drills at $4.25; in Woollens to 400 pieces Long Ells at $6.75. (3 months prompt), 490 pieces Camlets, say 370 pieces Scarlet, and 120 pieces Assorted at $14 50, 238 pieces Medium Cloths at $1.37½ to $1.42½, 100 pieces Fine Woollens at $3.10 in Metals, to 200 flasks Quicksilver at $63.50, and 50 pieces Tin at $31.00.

SALES ON 27TH JUNE, 1870.

As reported by Chinese.

White Sugar, 200 bags, at $7.25, by Kwong Fook Wo to Japan merchant.

Gypsum, 200 piculs, at 90 cents, by Kwong Fook Wo to Hongkong merchant.

Almonds, 10 bags, at $49.50, by Kwong Fook Wo to Canton merchant.

Isinglass, 20 cases, at $37.60, by Kwong Fook Wo by retail.

Mushrooms, 50 packages, at $30 00, by Kwong Hing Cheong to travelling merchant.

Old Cotton, 50 bales, $21.50, by Hung Foong to Chuechow merchant.

T-Cloth, 6lbs. 300 pieces, at $1.85, by Hung Foong to travelling merchant.

Nail Rod Iron, 500 bundles, at $2.40, by Hung Foong to travelling merchant.

White Wax, 1 piece, $230.00, by

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Fair Western 8¼.
The Cotton Market closed quiet.
The sum of £258,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

9th June, (Afternoon).

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Receipts of Notes in the Bank of England £11,875,000.
Total Bullion £25,000,000.

LONDON, 7th June.

One Hundred armed Fenians have appeared at Saint Mary's Canal, but seeing the intention of the Canadian and American troops to prevent a landing, they abandoned their project.

Isolated Republican attempts continue to be made in Italy. The bands, however dispersed upon the approach of the troops.

HISTORICUS ON THE GREEK MASSACRE.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—I have had to long and too constant an experience of the liberality of your journal in giving place to discussions which may not entirely accord with your own judgment, to hesitate in asking your permission to examine the bearings of International Law on the late unhappy events in Greece.

You deprecate in your paper of the 10th inst. the special reference, in the motion of which Sir Roundell Palmer has given notice, to the violation of the law of nations in the person of Mr. Herbert. I shall ask your leave to state the reasons which appear to me to justify and to require the particular terms of that notice. You allow (what, indeed, no jurist will for a moment dispute) that the position and office filled by Mr. Herbert entitled him to special protection which by the prescriptive law of nations attaches to the character of an Ambassador. You suggest, indeed, that the excursion upon which Mr. Herbert was engaged may have altered and diverted the special protection with which his official and representative character covered him. I confess I am not aware of any precedent or authority which would justify such a distinction. The sacredness of his charac ter, by the very principle upon which it rests, belongs to the minister at all times, upon all occasions, and in all places within the territory to which he is accredited. *Semel legatus semper, redeundi, et morando.* The Minister is protected in the same degree in his operations in his Chancery, on a moor in Scotland as in his hotel. He bears with him everywhere and always, sleeping as well as waking, in recreation as in business, the immunity which belongs to his profession. He is covered continually by the dignity of the Sovereign he represents, and of the people whose majesty he embodies. "*Rem tua nim facient semna utuiteal it autoriztem popuit Romani.*" This is the language of modern civilization no less than of Imperial Rome.

But then it is said this inviolability is one which extends only to exemption from local jurisdiction, and that in respect of personal outrage the Minister stands on no other footing that of any other stranger enjoying the hospitality of a foreign State. To such a proposition I confess I cannot assent.

In the case of a stranger residing within a foreign state, he enters the territory subject to the law of that State, and entitled only to the protection which the ordinary course of that law will afford. I do not say that, in exceptional cases, when that law is flagrantly defective, or when there is a notorious failure in its execution or administration, the Sovereign of such stranger may not have just ground of complaint. A civilized nation which allows itself to sink to the level of barbarism in respect of the want of security which is afforded to the lives and property of strangers within its borders, may forfeit the benefit of that independent jurisdiction in respect of crimes committed within its territory, which is one of the first and most essential attributes of sovereignty.

The situation of a public Minister is wholly different. He enters the territory of the Government to which he is accredited not on the footing of an ordinary subject of that State, but under a special contract of protection and immunity. He is not in the same sense upon ordinary person subject to the law of the sovereignty of the country in which he resides. What the Queen of England goes to visit the Emperor of the French she enters France under circumstances wholly different from an ordinary passenger from London to Paris; and the Queen's representative in the eye of the law of nations occupies the same position as the Sovereign herself. The injury done to such a representative is not necessarily to be measured by the ordinary law, or to be restricted to the customary jurisprudence of the State to which he is accredited. He is in an exceptional position, and is entitled to exceptional securities and protection. This has been the doctrine of all writers since the days of Grotius, who says:—"Verum enim est privileria ita intelligenda, ut aliquid tribunant ultra jus commune. Quod si legati ab injuria tantum vi tuti essent nihil in eo magni esset, nihil praecipui." I do not wish to overlay such a question with superfluous citation; I will, therefore, only quote the highest of all authorities on this matter:—

"Perhaps it may be argued that it is equally forbidden to injure others by words or deeds. For there are laws established which provide also for the persons, goods, and honour of private individuals. Therein, then, consists the privilege of Ambassadors? I answer that the punishment inflicted on those who injure an Ambassador is more severe than in the case of an individual, and that it is on account of the sacred character of the Ambassadors that a penalty sodifferent is inflicted for the same kind of offence."—Bynkershock, *De foro Legatorum*, cap. v.

What is true as to the difference of the punishment is equally true of the difference of the remedy. This great writer refers to the law of the Digest:—"Et quis legatum hostium pulsasset contra jus gentium id commissum existimatur. Itaque cum qui legatos pulsaset Q. Mucius dedi hostibus quorum erant legati, vetus est responsdere." And he points out that, as the situation of the Minister is extraterritorial, so the punishment and reparation of the offence do not belong alone to the municipal code of the State in which he has been injured. The practical conclusion to which I desire to direct this discussion is the recognition of the larger and more authoritative rights as against the Government of Greece which accrue to the English Government from the fact that the outrage was committed against a person occupying the situation of a public Minister. The murder of the "private Englishman" was an offence against the municipal laws of Greece, which we might call upon them to redress according to their laws, assuming such laws to be root-ably sufficient; but the murder of Mr. Herbert was an offence against the law of nations, which is not governed or restricted by any municipal code, and which gives us, if necessary, a larger and wider right of interference and redress. It places the two Governments face to face. We are entitled to interpose in the investigation of the facts, and in the pursuit and punishment of the offenders and their accomplices, whatever station they may hold, in a manner wholly different from that to which we could lay claim in the case of an attack upon ordinary subjects of the Crown. We are entitled to look behind their municipal jurisdiction, and to, if necessary, take the law into our own hands in a manner which would not be justifiable in the instance of common travellers.

How far the actual circumstances of this case make it just, necessary, or expedient to exercise such extraordinary rights is a point on which I venture to offer no opinion. That must rest with the judgment and on the responsibility of the English Government, acting with a full knowledge of all the circumstances of the case. But, for the reasons I have stated, I cannot admit that their title to intervene for the purpose either of investigation or redress is limited to such interference as might be permissible in the case of an outrage committed upon an ordinary subject.

Temple. HISTORICUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PERSONS IN DIFFICULTIES.—Get out! ALL THE GOD IN THE WORLD.—It has been estimated that all the gold at present in existence could be contained in a cube of 26 feet. Its value is supposed to be £1,200,000,000.

NEAT SIMILE.—An American paper puts a matter which it wishes to enforce in the following neat simile: "You might as well attempt to shampoo an elephant with a thimbleful of suspenders as to attempt to do business and ignore advertising."

At a recent meeting of a parish, a strait laced and most exemplary curate submitted a report in writing of the destitute widows and others who stood in need of assistance from the parish:—Are you sure, reverend sir," asked another solemn brother, "that you have embraced all the widows?" He said he believed he had.

HIGH ART IN LIVING.—A gentleman of trans-Atlantic "raising" had mentioned the (exceedingly likely) fact that he had seen as many as fifty snakes up a tree at one time. An Englishman, however, ventured to evince a decided incredulity. "Wasal, stranger," said the Yankee, "there war forty."—"Forty! but that is as wonderful as fifty," exclaimed the other.—"Wasal, stranger," was the rejoinder, "you seem excitable hard to please. Well say twenty there! and I'm darned if I didn't fight afore I take off another snake."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, JUNE 27TH, EVENING.

The *Coolie* market has kept quiet throughout the day. The following are the ruling prices: —New Patna, $510 to $512, little doing; New Benares, $475, little doing; Malwa, $545, little doing; Patna, 6th sales, on three weeks' time, $505; Patna, 7th sales, on three weeks' time, $510.

In Raw Cotton, the following sales have been reported:—86 bales Bombay at $22 per picul, 91 bales Calcutta at $19 75, and 100 bales do. at $19 60; total 277 bales.

Sales in Yarn have amounted to 75 bales 10/24 at $135.50 bales "Hand," chop flower, 16/24s at $140, and 40 bales, Singapore at $115; in Cotton piece-goods via 1,000 pieces 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings, "to arrive," at $2.47; 960 pieces 8 lbs. T-Cloths, XX mark, at $2 90, and 500 pieces English Drills at $4 25; in Woollens, to 400 pieces Long Ells at $6.75, (3 months prompt), 400 pieces Camlets, say 370 pieces Scarlet, and 120 pieces Assorted at $1 50, 238 pieces Medium Cloths at $1.37½ to $1.40, and 100 pieces Fine Woollens at $3.10; in Metals, to 200 Bales Quicksilver at $83.50, and 50 picals Tin at $31.00.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5½ to 4/7
Credits, at 6 months' sight.... 4/7½ to 4/7½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/7½ to 4/7½
Bank Bills on demand.....4/5½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....74
Private, 30 days' sight.....74½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank 3 days' sight 234
" BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 234

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old ....37 to 38 prem.
" New....26 to 26½ prem.
H'kong & W'poa Dock..... 6 to 7 dis.
H'kong C'ton & Macao Steam Boat Shares, ...33 to 34 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. ..... par.
China and Straits Steamers Navigation, 5 dis. nom.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits S. S. Co., ... par. nom.
Union Insurance Society of Canton.....$1,500, *ex. div.*
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares, ...$1,700 prem.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares, ...$100 prem. per s.
Victoria Fire.....$25 prem.
China Fire.....$42 prem.
China & Japan Marine Insurance Ltd. 25 prem.
Hongkong Gas.....$40 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Shares, ... 65 dis.
Hongkong Distillery Co.....$30 prem. per s.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Co.....$5 prem. per s.

SALES ON 27TH JUNE, 1870.

White Sugar, 200 bags, at $7.25, by Kwong Fook Wo to Japan merchant.

Gypsum, 200 picals, at 50 cents, by Kwong Fook Wo to Hongkong merchant.

Almonds, 10 bags, at $19.50, by Kwong Fook Wo to Canton merchant.

Isinglass, 30 cases, at $37.00, by Kwong Fook Wo by retail.

Sparkwood, 50 packages, at $30 00, by Kwong Hing Cheong to travelling merchant.

Oil Cotton, 50 bales, $21.50, by Hung Foong to Chuenhow merchant.

T-Cloth, 40s. 300 pieces, at $1.85, by Hung Foong to travelling merchant.

Rail Road Iron, 500 bundles, at $2.40, by Hung Foong to travelling merchant.

White Wax, 1 piece, $230.00, by Kin Foong to travelling merchant.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $225.00, by Hing Tai Chan to travelling merchant.

Cotton Yarn, No. 16-24, 75 bales, by $135, by foreign merchant.

T-Cloth, 7lbs. 500 pieces, at $2.51, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned expires on this date by lapse of time, and the firm of RUSSEL, PHIPPS & Co., now exists only in liquidation, which will be conducted conjointly by the undersigned.

A. W. G. RUSDEN.
A. L. PHIPPS.

1m 991 Foochow, 31st May, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port, under the style or firm of DENT & Co., on the premises occupied by my late firm.

JOHN DENT.

6m 1161 Shanghai, 13th June, 1870.

ME. S. W. POMEROY, JR., is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, at Hongkong.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1150 Hongkong, 17th June, 1870.

MR. RANDALL HOWELL PYE will act as our Agent at Tamsui, Formosa, and is authorised to sign our firm per procuration.

SILES & Co.

1m 1125 Amoy, 1st June, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as Merchants and Commission Agents in Amoy, under the firm and Style of D. HOSUNGJEE & Co.

DADABHOY HOSUNGJEE,
NOWROJEE HOSUNGJEE.

1m 1105 Hongkong, 14th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT JOHNSTONE was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st inst.

FINDLAY, RICHARDSON & Co.

1m 1016 Yokohama, 24th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced business as a Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent, on the premises lately occupied by RUSDEN, PHIPPS & Co.

A. W. G. RUSDEN.

1m 992 Foochow, 1st June, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this port as Public Tea Inspectors and General Commission, Agents under the style or firm of

PHIPPS, HICKLING & CO.
A. L. PHIPPS.
R. HICKLING.

1m 991 Foochow, 1st June, 1870.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.

The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 192 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. NYMAN CRAWFORD, in our Hongkong firm, ceased on the 31st March inst, and Mr. JOHN FAIRBAIRN and Mr. JOHN SAMUEL COX have been admitted partners therein from the said day.

Our said firm now consists of DAVID ROBERT FENTON CRAWFORD, JOHN SAMUEL COX, and JOHN FAIRBAIRN.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

3m 842 Hongkong, 4th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Public Accountant, Average Adjuster, and General Commission Agent.

C. LANGDON DAVIES.

tf 1243 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

MR. WALTER HYDE NOTLEY has been this day admitted a partner in our firm.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.

tf 374 Hongkong, 11th May, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS GILMAN has been duly authorized to sign our Firm in China and Japan.

GILMAN & Co.

3m 813 Hongkong, 1st May, 1870.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this port as a Ship Broker and Commission Agent.

D. MUNRO.

tf 102 Amoy, January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR WELLESLEY WALKINSHAW was admitted a partner in our Firm on the 1st of January last.

TURNER & Co.

tf 522 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. W. SOOTH PITS is this day admitted a partner in our firm. Mr. R. S. DANA retires, his interest ceasing on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 88 China, 1st January, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM PROBST in our Firm ceased on the 31st of Dec. 1868, and Mr. OTTO CHRISTIAN FEHN and Mr. JOHANNES P. CORDES are admitted Partners therein from this date.

Mr. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. STEOFRIED, have been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

6m 14 China, 1st January, 1870.

MR. H. H. WARDEN is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2311 China, 1st December, 1869.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

MR. FRITZ RAPP has been duly authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

T. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 1166 Hongkong, 11th June, 1869.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON (*via* SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steamship

"UNITED SERVICE,"

Captain Caine, will call at this port on or about the 21st inst., leaving 12 hours after arrival.

For Passage only, apply to

THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.

1169 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

STEAM TO
SINGAPORE, GALLE, AND BOMBAY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"NORNA,"

will leave for the above places with quick dispatch.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 20th June, 1870. (tf 1207

FOR SHANGHAI, *direct,*
Taking Cargo at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, and HANKOW.

THE Steamship

"YUEN-TZE-FEE,"

Stocks, Master, will be dispatched for the above port on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.

3d 1210 Hongkong, 25th June, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamer

"MAIS,"

due here on the 30th inst., will have immediate dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1217 Hongkong, 27th June, 1870.

FOR MANILA,
with quick dispatch.

THE *A* 1 Spanish barque

"FLORIDA BLANCA,"

Tons Register 346, Capt. J. Villeta, has room for a moderate amount of Cargo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 1189 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1870.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE *A* 1 French Barque

"TANJORE,"

Tons Register 479, Capt. Loyseau, will have immediate dispatch. Apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 1190 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1870.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British steamer

"MAGDALA,"

will have immediate dispatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GILMAN & Co.

tf 1206 Hongkong, 25th June, 1870.

FOR SHANGHAI, *direct.*
Taking Cargo at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, and HANKOW.

THE North China Steamer Company's S.S.

"SIN NANZING,"

Drage, Master, loading here and at Canton, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.

tf 1218 Hongkong, 27th June, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY,
(To follow the "Johnson Bates.")

THE *A* 1 extreme Clipper Barque

"SEA SHELL,"

Capt. Bisset, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 1204 Hongkong, 25th June, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"MINA,"

Yenuriza, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 1211 Hongkong, 27th June, 1870.

FOR BOMBAY, *(Direct).*

THE British Barque

"ATREVIDA,"

Captain Kindred, will meet with quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to the undersigned.

SOMJEEBHOY VISRAM,
Charterer.

14d 1208 Hongkong, 24th June, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"GEORGES,"

Captain Malzard, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1185 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1870.

FOR LONDON,
(If sufficient inducement offers).

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"WITCH OF THE TEES,"

299 Tons, Captain C. Bartley, will load as above.

BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1170 Hongkong, 21st June, 1870.

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE British Ship

"LENNOX CASTLE,"

Captain Talbot, will have immediate dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1201 Hongkong, 24th June, 1870.

FOR NAGASAKI.

THE *A* 1 North German schooner

"SANTOS,"

Kleingarn, Master, of about 3,500 piculs carrying capacity, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

tf 1152 Hongkong, 19th June, 1870.

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE British Ship

"SCAWFELL,"

Captain Thompson, will have immediate dispatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1149 Hongkong, 17th June, 1870.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

THE *A* 1 Swedish Barque

"HILDA,"

Wulff, Master, will meet with quick dispatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

tf 1132 Hongkong, 16th June, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE OR SYDNEY,
(Direct if inducement offers)

THE Brigantine

"ALEXANDRA,"

254 Tons, Capt. Prescott, will load as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.

tf 1094 Hongkong, 13th June, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British ship

"FORT REGENT,"

Captain Olsen, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1033 Hongkong, 11th June, 1870.

FOR LONDON.
With Immediate Dispatch.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"HOPEWELL,"

Captain Parsons, with General Cargo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

tf 1076 East Point, 9th June, 1870.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Barque

"SARAH E. KINGSBURY,"

3.3 I. I. I. at Ventas for Nine years, will load here and at Whampoa, and have dispatch.

For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

6w 1022 Hongkong, 4th June, 1870.

FOR BORDEAUX *via* SINGAPORE.

THE *A* 1 French Barque

"MALACCA,"

Rivet, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight, apply to
FREDERIC DEGENARB.

tf 969 Hongkong, 28th May, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE, *(direct).*

THE British ship

"JOSHUA BATES,"

will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 670 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE British barque

"ANEVOCA,"

will have dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

37d 1070 Hongkong, 9th June, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE New *A* 1 British Steamer

"SUNSHINE,"

of about 7,000 piculs carrying capacity, and accommodation for 70 Deck and 30 Cabin Passengers. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1163 Hongkong, 20th June, 1870.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE *A* 1 13 years British Barque

"LILY OF DEVON,"

393 Tons Register. Apply to

G. OVERBEEK.

tf 1157 Hongkong, 20th June, 1870.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with size, locality and terms can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON.

tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET,
(With possession on 1st January next).

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. BOYER & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON	Hopewell	Parsons	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Witch of the Tees	C. Bartley	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. (*via* SUEZ CANAL)	United Service (str.)	Gaine	Hongkong	The Borneo Co., Limited	Quick dispatch.
BORDEAUX and SINGAPORE	Malacca	Rivet	Hongkong	Frederic Degenaer	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Sarah E. Kingsbury		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Anevoca		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Georges	Malzard	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Fort Regent	Olsen	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE	Joshua Bates		Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE OR SYDNEY	Alexandra	Prescott	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. AND Do.	Sea Shell	Bisset	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BOMBAY	Atrevida	Kindred	Hongkong	Soujeebhoy Visram	Quick dispatch.
SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY	Noran (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Mina	Yenuriza	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Florida Blanca	J. Villeta	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Mars (str.)		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NAGASAKI	Santos	Kleingarn	Hongkong	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Hilda	Wulff	Hongkong	Bourjau, Hubener & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Tanjore	Loyseau	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Malacca (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sin Nanzing (str.)	Drage	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Magdala (str.)		Hongkong	Gilman & Co.	Quick dispatch.
FOOCHOW	Seafell	Thompson	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Lennox Castle	Talbot	Hongkong	Birley & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-Tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,
TAILORS, HABERDASHERS,
OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

Would call attention to their undermentioned Departments, which are now unusually well assorted with their new designs for the Spring Trade.

CLOTHS and TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
BLACK AND BLUE BROAD CLOTHS AND DOESKINS.
NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHS.
FANCY DOESKINS, TWEEDS,
6/4 COATINGS,

And a large Assortment of the newest designs in suit lengths only.

PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.
WHITE DRILLS & MARSELLA.
FANCY AND PLAIN COLORED DUCKS, WHITE AND COLORED DUCKS.
QUILTINGS AND VESTINGS.

The Cutting Department under the superintendence of practical West End CUTTERS.

HOSIERY.
GENTLEMEN'S COTTON, LISLE, & SILK SOCKS,
in every size.
LINEN COLLARS,
in all the newest shapes.
WHITE AND COLORED PAPER COLLARS.
GENTLEMEN'S INDIA GAUZE, MERINO, SILK & WOOL, & SILK UNDER VESTS.
LONG CLOTH AND CRIMEAN SHIRTS.
A large Assortment of PAJAMAS.
SILK & CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
SCARVES AND TIES,
of the newest designs.
HATS.
GENTLEMEN'S BLACK PARIS, DRAB, BEAVER, AND FELT HATS.
BLACK AND DRAB STIFF AND SOFT FELTS.
NAVY AND SCOTCH CAPS.
STRAW HATS.
WALKING STICKS AND UMBRELLAS.
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS & NAPKINS
in all sizes.
8/4 and 10/4 DAMASK, by the Yard.
WHITE & BROWN TURKISH TOWELS AND BATH SHEETS.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS.
QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES.
MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.
WORSTED DAMASKS AND REPS.
VICTORIA REP, PRINTED AND EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.
BLANKETS AND MOSQUITO NETS.
MATS AND MATTINGS.
OIL CLOTH,
LEATHERS AND FLOOR CLOTHS.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE,
Ex Late Arrivals.

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HAS received also, a large Assortment of Ladies' and Gentleman's Kid BOOTS; Fancy White Straw *Sailors'* HATS, both for gentlemen and children.

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Two of Cowing & Co.'s
FIRE ENGINES,

with Air-chamber for fire extinguishing compound.

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KEROSINE OIL, best Davoe's and Pratt's.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.
ROSIN.
Adamantine CANDLES.
Dried APPLES, in barrels.
Irish WHISKEY.
Old BRANDY, Alfred Morton & Co.'s.
Desert CLARET, of 1864.
Champagne CLARETS, quarts and pints.

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THATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 " "
" PORT " 2 " "
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CAVITE CHEROOTS and CIGARS, No. 2.
Superior do. do. do.
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FOR SALE,
Per "Hopewell," "Scawfell," and other late arrivals.

HUDDUCK'S PAINTS and PAINT OIL.
Dinner SETS. GLASSWARE.
SIDELIGHTS. DECKLIGHTS.
Emery CLOTH. SANDPAPER.
FILES, assorted sizes.
Copper WIRE. TAPELINES.
Guinness's Extra STOUT, quarts and pints.
Fine PALE SHERRY, in 2 dozen Cases.
Italian STOCKS. Cheshire CHEESE.
Finest Cumberland HAMS.
And a lot of other GOODS.

At L. FRICKEL & Co.

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FOR SALE.

PRINTING PAPER.

HESSE & Co.

tf 848 Hongkong, 24th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE D

Extracts.

Newmarket First Spring Meeting.
(Saturday Review.)

At last the tide of ill-luck that has so long set against M. Merry's three-years-olds has turned. Those who are curious about coincidences will notice that Mr. Merry has never won a great three year-old race between 1860, when Cambridge beat Oxford on the river, and the present year, when, after nine successive defeats, the light blues were once again victorious. Those also who entertain decided opinions about the impolicy of making too much use of a good two-year-old, will not fail to observe that this return of good fortune to Mr. Merry's colours is coincident with a total change of his usual policy. Though Macgregor had ten valuable engagements last year, he did not faf fil one of them; and, judged by the hitherto invariable practice of his owner to lose no fair chance of winning a good race, this fact naturally told against the horse. Moreover, when brought to Newmarket last autumn, his appearance, as he walked by the side of his more imposing-looking stable companions Sunlight and Scudzione, was by no means prepossessing; and he was generally voted deficient both in size and in quality. It was natural also to doubt whether a man could be so favoured by fortune as to possess three animals in one year equals in age and in racing capabilities. We are not going to jump to the hasty conclusion that Macgregor's unprecedented easy victory in the Two Thousand is attributable to the fact of his not having faced as a two-year-old, but we cannot help saying that many persons will come to that conclusion in their own minds. And the fact itself is deserving of all consideration, especially when we remember that long succession of splendid failures whose brilliant two-year-old victories were a promise of later triumphs that was never fulfilled. The recollections of Bradford, of Sladang, of Liddington, of Talisman, all so victorious as two-year-olds, all so incapacitated for work the year after, may possibly have induced Mr. Merry last year to try the experiment of reserving one of his trio from early work. If so, the experiment has been so far singularly successful; for the Two Thousand was never won in such ridiculously easy fashion, Macgregor having the race at his mercy at any point, and winning with quite a stone in hand.

Apart from this, the Two Thousand this year was singularly devoid of excitement, although all the best public performers engaged came to the post, with the exception of Camel and Sunshine. The former was certainly some little while ago, and the latter, whose illustrious name will not, we hope, have to be added to the list of those who, after a triumphant two-year-old career, have faded away into insignificance, was reserved for her Epsom engagements. The running in the Blendulat the Craven meeting, when the roaring Perambulator finished within a length of the two dead-beats, effectually settled the pretensions of all in that race to anything like first-class form. There were thus left only four that seemed to have the slightest chance for the Two Thousand—namely, the best of Mr. Merry's, the best of Joseph Dawson's, Kingcraft and Stanley. And hence the race was unattended by that excitement which has so often surrounded it in previous years. Though a considerable amount of rain had fallen on Monday, the ground was still very hard on Tuesday, and only ten runners were telegraphed for the great race. Macgregor and Sunlight represented Mr. Merry, Claudius took the place of Alexander, Normanby and King of Scots ran from Joseph Dawson's stable, and the remainder comprised Astolfo, Kingcraft, Stanley, Hawthornden, and The Champion, the last being the colt by Skirmisher who ran a dead heat with Alexander in the Newmarket Biennial. Of these, only three, Normanby, King of Scots, and Astolfo, were saddled in the enclosure. King of Scots is a fine-topped horse with doubtful legs, and walked very gingerly about the enclosure; Normanby looked fit and well, though the idea of his being his stable companion was universally ridiculed; and no fault could be found with Astolfo except that he was not quiet enough. The remainder, who were saddled at the stables by the Ditch and near the Barwell gate, we did not see; but the prevailing opinion seemed to be that Stanley and Sunlight was the best looking of the party, that Kingcraft had grown a bit, and that Macgregor, though neat and wiry-looking, was nothing very particular. The Newmarket people, to a man, took a dislike to Macgregor; but we have often noticed that the Newmarket judges are especially devoted to showy looks, whose action may be very lazy, but who frequently fail in a struggle requiring gameness and endurance. This small field of ten would have been speedily despatched on their journey but for the vagaries of Sunlight, who sweated, or screamed, or whatever his infirmity may be called, is as conspicuous this year as ever. He lashed out in every direction and whipped round every time an attempt was made to get him in a line with the other horses. When the flag did fall, he made a vigorous effort to start in the direction of the Ditch, and was so far successful as to lose quite six lengths' start before Fagan could get his head straight and set him fairly going. Consequently he was of course unable to fulfil his mission, which was to make the running for Macgregor. His fine speed, however, soon brought him up to his horses, but as it was soon apparent that Macgregor was quite able to manage the race for himself, he was not unnecessarily hustled. No conclusions can be drawn from Sunlight's position at the finish, as he became unwillingness to start must jeopardize his chance on every occasion. If by any chance, however, he should get a fair start in the Derby, we are persuaded that he will lead the field a merry dance for a mile. Macgregor, who was very quick on his legs at the start, had the race in hand at every point, and directly he was let out in the dip, he shot up the hill in the most gallant style, and won in a common canter. Stanley ran very fast to the bushes, where he was beaten. Kingcraft held a prominent position to the dip, but was done with directly the ascent of the hill commenced, and seemed to us to breast the incline with far less power than he displayed in the Middle Park Plate. King of Scots ran like a thorough impostor, or a thorough rogue. He appeared to be going well within himself, but directly he was called upon he shut up in a moment. Possibly he did not relish the hard ground; but we believe that he is one of those horses who can do wonders in private, but are worth very little in public. The surprise of the race was the forward position obtained by Normanby, who, though never getting within hail of the winner, succeeded in beating Kingcraft for second money; and Lord Stamford's horse, who has been grown and improved since last autumn, can be made a good deal fitter before the Derby day. Macgregor, who is by Macaroni out of Necklace, fully sustained the reputation of the Sweetmeat family for running well on hard ground. He is a neat and compact, though rather short horse, quite devoid of lumber, and a remarkably easy mover. He is evidently possessed of great speed as well as staying power; for he had the best of his opponents all the way from the bushes, and yet was ready to romp up the hill at the finish. The doubts that have always existed about Kingcraft's stamina prove to have been well founded, for he quite died away at the close of the race, and must also have deteriorated during the winter to be beaten without much difficulty by Normanby, whom he left a long way behind in the Middle Park Plate. So hollow a victory has never before been seen in so important a race, and it does not seem possible that any of the horses that finished on this occasion behind Macgregor can have a chance of reversing their positions in the Derby.

The number of runners for the One Thousand was the same as for the Two Thousand, but a majority of them had little business to race in company with Frivolity and Hester. Besides these two celebrated fillies there were Mahonia, whom we mentioned in our notice of the Craven Meeting as having grown in a very fine mare; Mantilla, who last year on more than one occasion shone in hand of Sunshine; and half a mile, and Atalanta, winner of the Clearwell and Troubadour Stakes. These formed a very respectable quintet, but Pandora, Golden Horn, Annamion, Agility, and Cestus were only useful to swell the field, and increase the value of the stakes. The Ditch mile, however, is so easy, and fillies are such uncertain creatures, that it was quite worth while to start even such a notorious half miler as Mantilla on the offchance of her being in one good mood. Last year, for instance, Scottish Queen beat Briquette in the One Thousand by a length, but in the Oaks she was tailed off in the first quarter of a mile. There was no such surprise on the present occasion. The public form of Hester and Frivolity was immensely superior to that of all the other competitors, and Hester, Frivolity finished first and second. The particular fillies that no one gives the least shade seeing were of course duly paraded in the enclosure, while Hester, Frivolity, Mahonia, and Mantilla were all saddled elsewhere. There was very little delay at the post, and there was very little doubt about the issue of the race when the competitors were fairly in view. Mantilla gave up at her usual distance, and for the last three hundred yards there were only three in it—Frivolity, Hester, and Mahonia. Hester, as in the Criterion, appeared to run in difficulties the last part of the distance, but her gameness is such that she answers to every call made on her, and Frivolity, who had the best of the speed, dying away in the last few strides was beaten by half a length, Mahonia being third, at about a similar distance from the second. Hester won simply by her superior stamina, and Mahonia, who was running very strongly at the finish, would, we think, have beaten Frivolity if the distance had been a little longer. It is seldom that the One Thousand is any criterion of the Oaks, but we think that Hester will show to as great advantage at Epsom as at Newmarket, for she is a fine stayer, and Mahonia also will not object to the extra distance. There was nothing, we may add, near the first three. The several behind were hopelessly beaten.

The Spring Meeting—the prefix of First might be conveniently omitted now that there is no Second Spring Meeting, nor any chance of its revival—had a special interest this year on account of the two-year-olds making their first appearance in public this week, in accordance with the unsolicited regulations about their running. Seventeen came out on Monday for a race over the last half-mile of the Beacon Course, including many of high reference and Guaranteed Stocks belonging to Lord Lonsdale, Lord Hastings, Lord Zetland, Lord Ashburton, Lord Falmouth, Lord Exeter, Lord Lichfield